

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

SHANEKA NEYMOUR,

Plaintiff,

v.

JINGFA BEAUTY STORE, et al.,

Defendants.

Case No. C23-1799RSM

ORDER DENYING EX PARTE  
MOTION FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF  
AND DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO  
SHOW CAUSE

This matter comes before the Court on Plaintiff's "Ex Parte Motion for Emergency Relief," Dkt. #9. Plaintiff Shaneka Neymour, proceeding *pro se*, filed a Complaint on November 20, 2023, against Defendants JINGFA Beauty Store Shaoke Jiang and L7 Weiweiliu. Dkt. #1. According to the Complaint, Defendant JINGFA Beauty Store, officially known as Qingdao Jinghuamei Gongyipin Youxiangongsi, has a mailing address at "Hebei Village, Industrial Park, Jiaozhou City, Licha Town, Shandong 266300, China," and Defendant L7 Mannequin, officially known as Qingdao Huayang Lianhe Guoji Maoyi Youxiangongsi, has a mailing address at "Jiaozhou City, Aomen Road, Hualu International, Yulong Plaza, Community 1, Building 160, Shop, China." *Id.* at 4–5. Summonses were issued in this case on November 22, 2023. Dkt. #2. Since that time, proof of service has not been provided to the Court. The Court issued a Minute

ORDER DENYING EX PARTE MOTION FOR EMERGENCY RELIEF AND  
DIRECTING PLAINTIFF TO SHOW CAUSE - 1

1 Order on April 22, 2024, striking Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment as premature and for  
2 failing to include proof of service. Dkt. #8. Plaintiff did not file a Joint Status Report, due on  
3 April 26, 2024, or otherwise communicate with the Court until filing the instant Motion on June  
4 14, 2024. Dkt. #9.

5 Plaintiff now states that she "promptly served the Defendants with the legal complaint  
6 papers and summons, as ordered by the court," attaching proof of service that indicates that "on  
7 the 25<sup>th</sup> of April 2024, I mailed a copy of the summons and complaint to each individual's last  
8 known address." See Dkts. #9 and #9-1.

9  
10 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(f) governs service of process on individuals and  
11 corporations outside the United States, and authorizes service "by any internationally agreed  
12 means of service," including through the Hague Convention. Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(1); *see also*  
13 Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(h). Alternatively, Rule 4(f)(3) allows service "by other means not prohibited by  
14 international agreement, as the court orders." Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(f)(3). Rule 4(f)(3) does not "create  
15 a hierarchy of preferred methods of service of process," and "service of process under Rule 4(f)(3)  
16 is neither a last resort nor extraordinary relief." *Rio Properties, Inc. v. Rio Int'l Interlink*, 284  
17 F.3d 1007, 1014-15 (9th Cir. 2002) (internal quotations and citation omitted). Rather, the rule "is  
18 merely one means among several which enables service of process on an international defendant."  
19 *Id.* at 1015. All that Rule 4(f)(3) requires is service (1) directed by the court and (2) not prohibited  
20 by international agreement. *Id.* at 1014. Additionally, the alternate means of service must  
21 comport with due process. *Id.* at 1016. China is a signatory to the Hague Convention, and  
22 ordinarily, should be served in that manner unless the Court, in its discretion, determines that "the  
23 particularities and necessities of a given case require alternate service of process under Rule  
24 4(f)(3)." *Id.*

1 Plaintiff in this case has not explained how her method of service comports with the Hague  
2 Convention. China has objected to service by postal channels under the Hague Convention. *See*  
3 *Topstone Commc'ns, Inc. v. Xu*, 603 F. Supp. 3d 493, 500 (S.D. Tex. 2022). China requires  
4 documents served under the Convention to either be written in Chinese or translated into Chinese.  
5 *Id.* The Court believes that Plaintiff has failed to properly serve Defendants under Rule 4.  
6 Plaintiff has not requested to serve Defendants by any alternative means.  
7

8 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(m) states in part:

9 If a defendant is not served within 90 days after the complaint is  
10 filed, the court—on motion or on its own after notice to the  
11 plaintiff—must dismiss the action without prejudice or order that  
12 service be made within a specified time. But if the plaintiff shows  
13 good cause for the failure, the court must extend the time for service  
14 for an appropriate period.

15 Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(m).

16 The Court needs to hear from Plaintiff on this issue. In Response to this Order, Plaintiff  
17 must write a short statement telling the Court how service was accomplished and why service in  
18 this case was proper and timely, or why there is good cause for the failure to properly serve  
19 Defendants.

20 Turning to the requested relief, Plaintiff has filed a Motion for an ex parte Temporary  
21 Restraining Order under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure Rule 65(b).

22 “The Court may issue a temporary restraining order without written or oral notice to the  
23 adverse party or its attorney only if specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly  
24 show that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the  
25 adverse party can be heard in opposition; and the movant’s attorney certifies in writing any efforts  
26 made to give notice and the reasons why it should not be required.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b)(1).  
27

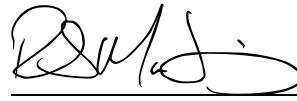
28 “Motions for temporary restraining orders without notice to and an opportunity to be heard by the

1 adverse party are disfavored and will rarely be granted.” LCR 65(b)(1). “Unless the requirements  
2 of Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b) for issuance without notice are satisfied, the moving party must serve all  
3 motion papers on the opposing party, by electronic means if available, before or  
4 contemporaneously with the filing of the motion and include a certificate of service with the  
5 motion.” *Id.* “The motion must also include contact information for the opposing party’s  
6 counsel...” *Id.* The Court’s Local Rules otherwise allow for the adverse party or parties to file a  
7 Response to a TRO. *See* LCR 65(b)(5).  
8

9         The Court finds that Plaintiff has failed to provide specific facts in an affidavit or a verified  
10 complaint clearly showing that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result  
11 before Defendants can be heard in opposition. This case has been open for seven months—there  
12 is no reason to believe that some new irreparable injury will occur before Defendants are given a  
13 reasonable opportunity to respond. The Court further finds that Plaintiff has failed to explain any  
14 efforts made to give notice or the reasons why notice should not be required. As it currently  
15 stands, it appears Plaintiff has only mailed a copy of the summonses and Complaint to Defendants  
16 in English, contrary to China’s objections to the Hague Convention and without translation into  
17 the Chinese language. The Court advises Plaintiff to thoroughly review the requirements for  
18 serving a business in China and cannot provide Plaintiff with legal advice on this issue.  
19  
20

21         Accordingly, the Court hereby finds and ORDERS that Plaintiff’s Motion, Dkt. #9, is  
22 DENIED. Plaintiff shall file a Response to this Order to Show Cause no later than **thirty (30)**  
23 **days** from the date of this Order. This Response must include a short statement telling the Court  
24 how service was accomplished and why service in this case was proper and timely, or why there  
25 is good cause for the failure to properly serve Defendants. This Response may not exceed **six**  
26 **(6) pages**. If Plaintiff fails to file this Response the Court will dismiss this case.  
27  
28

1 DATED this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2024.

2  
3 

4 RICARDO S. MARTINEZ  
5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28